

SPAN SEeks HELP AGAINST CUBA

Sagasta Only Wants Our Good Offices to Coerce the Insurgents.

HIS REPLY SARCASTIC.

President McKinley Receives a Synopsis, and Talks It Over with Cabinet Members.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Spain has not accepted the proffered good offices of the United States in restoring peace in Cuba, but the note of Premier Sagasta suggested that this Government might be of service if it would help to induce the Cubans to accept his reform scheme. In other words, those good offices may be accepted if they are to be employed in coercing the insurgents into quietly submitting to Spain's proposition. This the insurgents will not do.

The Spanish reply to Minister Woodford's note was received here yesterday, and will be laid before the Cabinet at the regular meeting to-morrow.

There is no direct promise that the bar-battles which the Spaniards have inflicted on the insurgents shall cease, but Sagasta has made a great deal out of the withdrawal of General Weyler from the island, and has intimated that his successor, Captain-General Blanco, will materially modify the present military policy. Considerable point has been given to the statement that Blanco is "tender hearted." That is as specific as the promises run, unless the entire Spanish scheme is accepted.

On the whole, the note from Spain is regarded as sarcasm, thinly veiled, while the assurances of friendship and good will are too profuse.

Surprised at the Early Response.

There has been considerable surprise over the fact that Sagasta met the suggestion of President McKinley and framed his reply before the end of October. But the reply appears, it is said, to have been written to prolong the correspondence and gain time for the party which has recently come into power in Madrid to try its scheme of reforms. By making a pretence at reforms Sagasta hopes to win support from European nations to his plea that the new scheme ought to be given a fair trial before it is condemned.

The Cubans have no intention of accepting the autonomy scheme, and it will be thus lost for them to consider it. But, as yet, Spain has not consulted the wishes of the insurgents. She has merely announced what she is willing to give them, and she would like the support of the United States in forcing an acceptance. The Cubans, however, are happy in knowing that this Administration cannot force upon them objectionable terms, even though it will like to do so.

An Attempt to Befog.

The Spanish diplomats have always been thought to consider the Americans a nation of shopkeepers, and to put a light estimate on their understanding of smooth and seemingly polite phrases of diplomatic language.

SPAIN'S CUBAN REFORMS.

A Chamber of Deputies and an Executive Committee, but the Governor-General Will Have the Veto Power.

Madrid, Oct. 28.—The following reforms for Cuba, it is understood, have been formally passed upon and approved by the Spanish Cabinet:

The Cuban Chamber of Deputies is to consist of between forty and fifty members, a Deputy for each 40,000 inhabitants.

The Governor-General is to choose from this chamber five members to form an Executive Committee, consisting of a President and Ministers of the Interior, Finance, Justice and Public Works.

The Governor-General of Cuba is to have the right to veto legislation.

WEYLER LEAVES TO-DAY.

Despite Orders from Madrid, the Volunteers in the City Have Prepared to Make a Great Demonstration.

Havana, Oct. 28.—General Weyler will leave Havana to-morrow on the steamship Montserrat. He will be accompanied by his general staff officers and aide-de-camp. At 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, previous to the embarkation of the General, there will be a great popular manifestation in his honor. The volunteers are preparing for the programme, will take a prominent part in the demonstration.

It is announced from the Spanish headquarters here that a local guerrilla force of Pinar del Rio has surprised two insurgent camps at Pico and Pajaro, Province of Pinar del Rio, resulting in the killing of the insurgent leader, Lieutenant Vicente Lopez and several other insurgents. In addition, Captain Sain, three officers and twenty-five men belonging to the insurgent force, commanded by Perico Delgado, were captured by the guerrillas.

BROKE HIS MUTE VOWS.

Pretty but Speechless Emma Miller Sues Frederick Kurtz for \$5,000 for Alleged Breach of Promise.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 28.—There is in this city a case similar to that of Annie Berliner against Jacob Sharlin in New York. In the Syracuse affair Emma Miller, a handsome deaf mute and a graduate of the Syracuse Normal School, is suing Frederick Kurtz, claiming \$5,000 for a breach of promise. She asserts that in May, 1895, the defendant, by means of the sign language, which he had learned, asked her hand in marriage, and she accepted him through the same means. The plaintiff, however, says the defendant refused to fulfill his part of the contract because she was deaf and dumb, and he wanted a speaking wife, he being a speaking person. It was recently announced that Kurtz was about to marry Lydia Schultz, of this city, and learning of that, Miss Miller brought her suit. Emma Miller was a very proficient pupil in the deaf and dumb institute and made a talking speech in the sign language at the hearing of the case. She is twenty-two years old and Kurtz is twenty-six. He denies all the charges made in Miss Miller's complaint.

LUETGERT'S NEW LAWYER

The Sausage Maker Has Quarrelled with Ex-Judge Vincent and Has Sent for Ex-State's Attorney Ramsay.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—When the second trial of Adolph L. Luetgert, which is set down for next week, is begun, it is probable that the defense will not appear for the defense.

Luetgert sent for ex-Assistant State's Attorney Ramsay to-day to consult with him relative to taking up the case of the new trial. A very heated conversation, it is said, took place between the big sausage maker and his counsel at the jail yesterday. Ex-Judge Vincent urged Luetgert to agree to a reasonable continuance of the case, but he was obstinate.

Mr. Vincent told Luetgert that he had neglected his own business for three months to try the case, and he now proposed having a little time for himself. Luetgert became very angry, and sent for Attorney Ramsay to-day.

ARMED WARSHIP ENROUTE AT HAVANA.

20,000 Armed Volunteers Threatening a Demonstration Against Yankees.

WANT NO AUTONOMY.

Insurgent Proclamation Scorning All Spanish Concessions Except Complete Independence.

By George Clark Musgrave.
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
Havana, Oct. 28, via Key West, Fla.—Angered by the direct refusal of General Castellanos to sign a statement that the central and western provinces are pacified, Weyler determined to obtain an official verification of his favorite lie by other means. Envoys were dispatched to various municipalities to obtain statements from the civil administration that their respective districts were pacified. Naturally but a few dared to refuse to sign what they knew to be absolutely false.

At Consolacion del Sur, Pinar del Rio, however, when General Bazan presented Weyler's statement to the authorities and requested their signatures, they positively declined to confirm it.

They were sharply brought to book for their contumacy, for when Bazan reported his failure to Weyler, he was sent back to demand an instant compliance, and the demand was backed by a covert threat. "Tell them I am still Captain-General," was the order. With the despotic power enjoyed by the military governors of the island under the royal charter, a second refusal might have resulted in "deportation" for disloyalty, or at least some heavy punishment, and the paper was reluctantly signed.

Ready to Take It All Back.

This single incident speaks volumes for the methods of government in Cuba. How truly De Lome says that Spanish legislation for the Antilles is a monument of rectitude and foresight. I can positively affirm, however, that when Weyler sails to Spain to fling his pacification declarations in the faces of his columnar denunciations from at least two departments will be drawing up declarations stating exactly under what pressure the documents were signed, and openly retracting all they had been forced to confirm.

As it is a breach of diplomatic procedure to complain against an ex-official to his successor, the statements will be given to General Pando when he lands, and he will, of course, hand it to his superior, Marshal Blanco.

A proclamation signed by General MacIago Gomez and President Capote, rejecting autonomy or any concessions made by Spain short of independence, have been circulated freely in Havana. The police are actively investigating the matter. Weyler having demanded the arrest of those responsible for its introduction into the city. The closing clause of the document states that the death penalty will be imposed on any envoy approaching the Cuban camps with any proposition short of independence, as such a course is likely to cause dissatisfaction in the ranks of the army.

Afraid of the Spanish Volunteers.

Meanwhile Weyler's attitude bewilders even his own supporters. The volunteers are noisy, and the people of Havana, especially the foreign residents, are in a state of continual alarm as trouble may break out at any moment. A rash word of Weyler or any tendency to yield to the insurgents would throw this city into an uproar, greatly endangering the foreign residents, especially the Americans.

At this juncture many strongly urge the necessity of having a United States man-of-war in Havana on the day of Weyler's departure. If an outbreak occurs, it will be sudden and unexpected, but none the less sanguinary, and many innocent lives will be sacrificed before any help can come.

In the cafes nightly there is much talk of making a demonstration against these "Yankees, who are driving our General away and trying to steal Cuba." Without being an alarmist, all contingencies, however remote, should be prepared for and the protection of life and property made certain. A well-armed mob of 20,000 volunteers is a serious force to contend with. In the palace the actual date of Weyler's departure is unknown. He was to sail at the end of this week, but has been refused by General Sagasta to remain until the arrival of Marshal Blanco. He may refuse to accede to this request, but he has not decided. He will, however, be in the city in the dark when I inquired at headquarters.

POLARIA RESTS EASILY.

The Stranded Steamer Has a Hole in Her Bottom, But is Not Considered in Jeopardy.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 28.—A surf boat from the life-saving station at Cape Henry reached the stranded steamer Polaria this morning, and one passenger was taken off, leaving thirty-four people, all told, aboard. The steamer has a hole in her bottom, but is easily kept afloat by the use of pumps. The Merritt Wrecking Company has warped a lighter alongside and is making preparations to float her. She is loaded with a valuable cargo of cotton, cottonseed meal and coffee.

An unknown steamer, bound north, struck on the beach between Cape Henry and Little Island at 10:30 o'clock. A line was shot across her immediately by the life-saving crew from the Little Island, but at daylight the steamer floated and went out to sea, carrying the shot line with her.

ANNULS MANY DIVORCES.

Decrees Obtained in Indian Territory Illegal, by Notice Was Given by Publication.

Vinita, I. T., Oct. 28.—Scores of divorces which have been granted in this Territory will be annulled if a decision rendered by Judge John R. Thomas, of the United States Court, is sustained. Judge Thomas held that the publication of warning notices to non-resident defendants in divorce proceedings was null and void, and that actual service must be had on such defendants. The decision, if sustained in the higher courts, to which an appeal will be taken, will set aside many marriages contracted by persons who have obtained divorces from the courts on the default of non-resident defendants.

TO BOYCOTT PRINCETON.

Missouri Presbyterians in a Turmoil Over a Resolution on the University Liquor License.

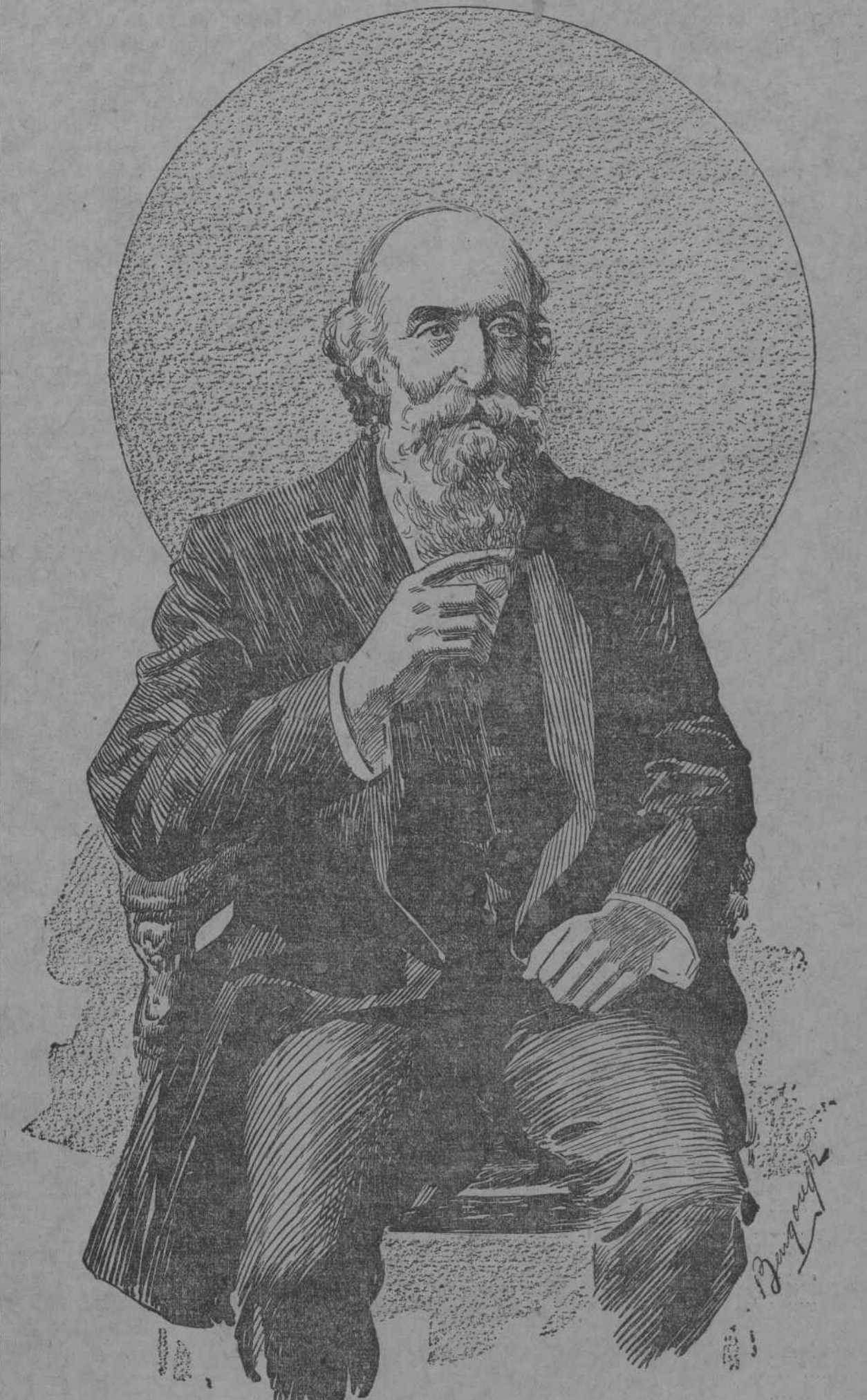
St. Louis, Oct. 28.—At to-day's session of the Missouri Presbyterian Synod a resolution was introduced calling for the boycotting of Princeton University because three members of the Board of Trustees of that college had signed a petition for a saloon license.

The resolution aroused much bitterness and occupied the attention of the synod for some time, until the matter was finally ruled out of order by the moderator.

Judgment Against Father Ducey.

Judgment was taken by default yesterday against the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey in the City Court for \$1,191, in favor of Sarah J. Ducey, on a note made by him to-day, November 1, 1895, for \$1,000, payable one month after date, which was delivered to John P. Enright, who assigned it to Sarah J. Ducey. Execution was issued to the sheriff.

LYMAN ABBOTT SAYS NEITHER TRACY NOR GEORGE CAN WIN.



No pulpit logician in Brooklyn commands a wider and more respectful hearing than Dr. Lyman Abbott, Beecher's successor in the pastorate of Plymouth Church. Dr. Abbott is for Low; he has been talking for Low, although politics is a bit out of his line. Seated in his pleasant study on Columbia Heights, yesterday, he said:

"I have bent my efforts to aid the success of Mr. Low's canvass because I believe he is the only fair and acceptable candidate. He represents the people, and he, alone, if elected, will keep his promises to the people, because no party and no boss own him. Neither General Tracy nor Mr. George can be elected. The fight is between Van Wyck and Low."

"A vote over here for Van Wyck is an invitation for Boss Croker to cross the East River and take possession of the city of Brooklyn, or, in other words, to make our city government as malodorous as that of our sister city of New York has always been."

"A vote for Low means freedom from the corrupt control of Tammany, clean streets, an honest police, good school accommodations, small parks and playgrounds for the poor, and the rupture of corrupting combinations between the corporations and the political bosses. All men who wish to live under honest rule should vote for Low."

STAGE COACH UPSET.

Mining Experts and Capitalists Injured in Accident on Their Way to the New Mines at Grand Encampment.

Denver, Col., Oct. 28.—A large stage coach containing eighteen passengers, and going at the best speed of its six horses, upset on Tuesday afternoon while it was rounding a curve near the new mining camp of Grand Encampment.

Three of the passengers were fatally injured, and a dozen others were more or less maimed and bruised.

Thomas Saunders, foreman of the City Engineering Department of the Grand Encampment Town Company; Charles Cummings the driver, and Captain O'Connor, in charge of the Grand Encampment Town Company, were those who were hurt beyond recovery. Judge David N. Helsor, of Colorado Springs; Major O. S. Allen, a capitalist, of Pueblo, Colo.; R. L. several mining experts and brokers from Cripple Creek; W. W. McGill, of Cleveland, Ohio; M. O. Kuntzman, a real estate agent of Dubuque, Ia.; and Joseph Hunkeler of Rawlins, Wyo., were among those less severely wounded.

SUICIDE OR MURDER BY GAS.

Two Old Women Asphyxiated in Their Cottage by a Small Stove.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Caroline Numan, eighty-seven years of age, and her sister, Mrs. Josephine, aged eighty, were overcome by coal gas from a small stove in their cottage at Bergholz, near here, some time Tuesday or Wednesday. The elder sister is dead and the other, it is thought, will recover. The house was found by neighbors, who noticed that there were no signs of life about the house. Some thought that it was a case of suicide, others that it was an accident and still others that there might have been a murder.

The suicide theory is supported by the fact that one of the sisters, Caroline, who was an invalid, had talked of self-destruction. The murder theory springs first from the fact that the women were fairly wealthy, lived alone and were supposed to have money in the house. The authorities are investigating the matter.

Dr. Brewster Is Coadjutor Bishop.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 28.—Rev. Dr. Chauncey Brewster, for twelve years rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, today took on the Episcopal habit and became coadjutor to the Bishop of the Connecticut diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and virtually the Bishop of the diocese. The exercises were held in Trinity Church, Winchester, Mass.

TELESCAPE FROM WYOMING SAYS SHE PASSED AS PARSON.

They Walk 110 Miles in a Storm to Reach St. Michael's.

MONEY ONLY LAUGHED AT. JOINED TWO OLD LOVERS.

North American Company Has Sold Nothing from Their Store Since August 4.

By Edward Hamilton.
St. Michael's, Oct. 9, via San Francisco, Oct. 28.—Ten men and druggied men stumbled into St. Michael's yesterday morning, having walked 110 miles in the storm with little food and almost no covering, taking a last desperate chance to reach a more favored clime. They had come down in the barge steamer Margaret, found the mouth of the Yukon frozen, and had been forced to set off across the Tundra, creeping across the sloughs on the tundra and cracking ice. And now, with the weather softened into a rain and the thermometer well above the freezing point, it looks as if the mouth of the river would open and the boat they left could get through. Such are the uncertainties of this land.

John E. Miller, formerly a District Attorney of Washington and nephew of a former California Senator, tells a story of trouble. Here is part of it: "I was with few blankets and enough provisions, as we thought, to carry us through. Slough after slough we crossed the thin ice. On some of them we had to get down flat on our stomachs and push the blankets ahead of us, as the ice cracked menacingly, and to fall through meant death. The first night we camped in an abandoned kuzghah, or Esquimo winter house—a dreadful place. The mice ran all over us, so that there was not much sleep."

"The second night was spent in one of the inhabited winter houses. The horror of that place cannot be told. I did not believe—I never dreamed there was such a place for human habitation to sleep. There were seventeen of us, and ten Indians, all crowded into the underground dwelling, without a breath of fresh air. I now know what the Black Hole of Calcutta must have been like. Those Surajah Dowla imprisoned there."

A Welcome Sight.

"We could not stand any more of that, so the next night we took to the open sky. It was storming and bitterly cold. The next day some of us went up on a hill, and there was St. Michael's in full view. I tell you that was as welcome a sight as I ever saw. We had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours but a flapjack and a little bacon, and when a mile or two out, we found the dead body of an Indian woman beside the trail. It sent a shudder through us all. But here we are with an experience I never want to go through again."

"The blame for all this crazy rush lies with the Dawson men who went out in the Spring," said Charles Harrison, who is one of the fortunate ones having made a stake in the Klondike, though, of course, he has not been able to bring his gold out. Those fellows had made what seemed to them a great deal of money and they talked recklessly, making people think that all they had to do was reach Dawson and dig up their fortune. The fact is that as far as known there is not over fourteen miles of paying location in the Klondike district. Every foot was taken long ago and is held at fabulous prices."

"Beyond that is nothing but guess work and wild stampee. A stampee was started and created a great deal of excitement, nothing had been found to justify the run. Now, what is a man going to do who goes in there and has neither a claim nor plenty of provisions?"

No Provisions for Sale.

"It has been said there would be plenty of work. The truth is that when you come to reckon on thousands of men going into the country there is no work. Even when the provisions are there it takes money to get them, and there are no provisions even when you have the money. When you see a man come into a store, lay his sack, containing \$4,000 to \$5,000, on the counter, asking for an outfit, and then see the agent shake his head, what is a man going to do without money?"

"Why, we met men going up on the Alice and Realy and asked them what they were going to do. They insisted they were going to wait at Fort Yukon and get to Dawson over the ice. They were to take the trip on dog sleds. Now, a man can make that journey with a dog team by carrying just enough grub to feed himself and his dogs. Then, when he gets to Dawson, he is going to find a man who will buy his goods at a price that will leave him nothing but a few cents. They said they had money and that money would buy anything. Why, they will laugh at their money at Dawson."

"The North American Company has not sold anything out of their store since August 4, and I myself stood in line for five hours at the Alaska Company store, waiting to get \$11 worth of provisions to keep me for days until the ice was broken. Margaret and by working earn a chance to buy an outfit."

ELECTION RETURNS.

will be watched with deep interest. So will the "Yankee" campaign, which next Sunday's Journal. Everybody looks in for a business or work.

FOUND HIS WATCH AT LAST.

Warner Lost It Twenty-seven Years Ago, and It Was Dug Up with Some Potatoes.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 28.—When C. P. Warner, now of this city, was husking corn on a farm in Cortland County in 1870, he lost his gold watch, which was of great value. He was then a boy of fifteen. The watch was dug up from a hill of potatoes in the field where Mr. Warner lost it twenty-seven years ago, and it was returned to him. The works were rusty and the glass face and the hands were gone, but the gold case was substantially unharmed.

WOLF ON A CITY STREET.

The Hunger-Emboldened Brute Was About to Attack a Party of Children When Killed.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 28.—Just as it was about to attack a party of children, a wolf was killed on one of the principal streets of Little Rock to-day.

The children were playing on Arch street, and the animal, emboldened by hunger, had come out from the woods and was attacking a party of children. A negro named Tom Johnson saw the animal about to attack the children and securing a gun quickly killed it.

Receiver for C. A. Cheever.

Allan Robinson has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles A. Cheever, promoter, of No. 8 West Twenty-eighth street, by Judge Trux, of the Supreme Court, on the application of Harford B. Kirk and Peter J. L. Seaving.

Mr. Cheever has been in no regular business for the past seven years. He was formerly interested in organizing phonograph companies, and became president of the Metropolitan Phonograph Company. He owns some stock in the New York Phonograph Company, but it is hypothesized.

Mr. Cheever was one of three plaintiffs in a suit against John L. Martin, which was settled on September 2 last, for \$18,000 second mortgage bonds and \$25,000 stock in the \$100,000 company, which owned the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street. Mr. Cheever transferred his interest in the suit in October, 1896, to his brother and to his attorney.

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